

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

仁壽良藥

金子樹作著

定價大洋一元二角

新經大講六次 預約期四月九日

陽歷五月十日出版

取得胡適講武書局

代售處北京

現代哲學概論出版了

十二分寄上海開北永興路三益北里一十二號中華同濟社印
即逐期奉贈月報並已出版之各書此啓

吉敦合同之剖解
關於交通教育之通信
譏諒與諷罵
本報定報及通信處：北京交通大學中華交通學
梅影
永菽
綠雲

將天津一部分之營業刻行停止至北京及各埠分局一律照常營業或恐各界誤
可也此佈
此聲明
局仍設
三
各埠設立公司備足資本一百萬兩專保人壽水火險業所推許設在香港並購決
各埠設立公司備足資本一百萬兩專保人壽水火險業所推許設在香港並購決
各埠設立公司備足資本一百萬兩專保人壽水火險業所推許設在香港並購決

本行並經魚法商東方銀公司儲蓄存單有儲志蓄者請駕臨
接洽不勝歡迎
崇內東單北總布胡同西口電話東局一四六六

[illegible][illegible]

與反帝國主義運動之進程者不可不聞每集實價一元五
預約一元特展期一月至三月底截止藉利續者
約地點北大院許元真南新華街英華公司

中國國民黨廣州特別市執行委員會婦女部
新婦女月刊社啓事

國革命成功。昨一宗旨。倉升號。總放上月出版。第二期。不日可出版。態度鮮明。內容豐富。對於言論上。概取公開歡迎。各投稿。但以研究婦女問題。或與女界有密切關係之各個題之文字為範圍。茲將第三期徵文題目刊列於後。尚祈

心婦女運動各界人士及我女同胞惠
第三期徵文
大作以光篇幅
今後女權運動方針

我之女生觀學法
我之家事改良意見
吾鄉之婦女狀況
本地女工概況及扶植之防法

上一二兩題係欲作者發表其個人意見以資討論四五兩
係就作者之家鄉及所在地觀察所得而紀其實憑空結構
幸勿惠寄

中國國民黨黨員高尚啓事

國民革命的南針革命遲報出了

黨爲民衆利益而奮鬥的事實很懇切地介紹與全國民衆以博得一般民衆
了解與同情了。是要指出國民革命的正軌使得一般不革命的分子大家都
革命。革命的分子大家都聯合一致攜着手猛力去前進。
革命通訊處：東城翠花胡同八號。價目每份二枚。
定於本星期六出。友。同志贈閱。創刊特

省留日學生之歸國
篇首
目錄
語
時
事
短
評
覺
今

秋景
覺今
覺今
胡漢
式

守常
陳啓修
一民
景山

石
談國家主義

以黨員的分和黨外的詭譎
偽才是真正中山主義的信徒

岳志類
韓亨燦
記者

官藥半半所傳不
准品施售為名取利

劉瑞泉像商標

冒假防識



久遊花界諸君請看花柳為害甚烈...
天下馳名
靈驗無敵
每料一元
每料二元
每料三元
每料四元
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每料九十七元
每料九十八元
每料九十九元
每料一百元

小費費

專治男婦
水瀉痢疾
霍亂吐瀉
腹痛泄瀉
嘔吐酸水
胃弱不食
消化不良
小兒疳積
婦女經閉
產後血暈
跌打損傷
無名腫毒
瘡癤疔瘡
湯火灼傷
蚊蟲咬傷
皮膚瘙癢
頭風牙痛
心氣痛
氣喘咳嗽
痰多氣促
腰酸背痛
四肢無力
精神不振
失眠健忘
頭暈目眩
耳鳴眼花
心悸怔忡
自汗盜汗
手足麻木
半身不遂
言語蹇澀
口眼歪斜
中風不語
小兒驚風
驚悸不寧
夜啼不眠
乳食不化
大便燥結
小便頻數
遺精白濁
陽痿早泄
婦女帶下
赤白帶下
經期不調
子宮虛冷
不孕症
產後諸症
一切雜症

傷食等症每 一元打十元
總經理任慶餘堂前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電
南局四九三二

萬國儲蓄會啓事

萬國儲蓄會啓事
本會自開辦以來，承蒙各界人士之愛護，業務日見發達。茲為便利會員起見，特在天津設立辦事處，並聘請專家辦理各項儲蓄業務。凡我會員，務請踴躍參加，共襄盛舉。此啓。

夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏

夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏
本膏專治婦女經期不調、赤白帶下、子宮虛冷、不孕症等。功效神速，馳名中外。凡我婦女，務請認明商標，以免誤購假冒。此啓。

大觀樓奇賢香茶館廣告

大觀樓奇賢香茶館廣告
本館自開辦以來，承蒙各界人士之愛護，業務日見發達。茲為便利顧客起見，特在天津設立分館，並聘請名師烹調各種名茶。凡我顧客，務請踴躍光臨，共襄盛舉。此啓。

普羅西藥公司

黑髮藥水：此藥水為本公司新發明之凡男女髮落髮白一經試用立見奇效。每瓶一元五角。打五元。
拔毛藥水：此藥水能拔除身上之毛，且無痛感。每瓶一元。打五元。
去斑點藥水：此藥水能去面部之斑點，使皮膚潔白細嫩。每瓶一元。打五元。
除粉刺藥水：此藥水能去面部之粉刺，使皮膚光滑。每瓶一元。打五元。
生髮藥水：此藥水能生髮，使頭髮濃密。每瓶一元。打五元。
批發所北京菜市口英法藥房

普羅西藥公司

不靈還洋
乾坤福壽膏
婦女注意
立止白帶丸
總處北京大柵欄外老德記藥房

普羅西藥公司

乾坤福壽膏
婦女注意
立止白帶丸
總處北京大柵欄外老德記藥房

普羅西藥公司

乾坤福壽膏
婦女注意
立止白帶丸
總處北京大柵欄外老德記藥房

藥奇容艷

王容美皮膚素
刺粉刺酒
面藥水
毛髮水
平肌水
斑愈光面
此藥水能去面部之斑點，使皮膚潔白細嫩。每瓶一元。打五元。

秘製

遠近馳名
專售處北京前門外南新華街西口十九號天生堂王寓

表簡價票刻時路鐵津浦

站名	正陽門站	第一站	第三站	第五次	第二十次	第二次
天津	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
北京	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
濟南	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
徐州	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
蚌埠	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
蕪湖	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
安慶	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
九江	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
南昌	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
長沙	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
衡陽	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
廣州	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
香港	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50

威蘭氏秘製九零九藍色淋濁片

專治淋病、梅毒、下疳等。功效神速，馳名中外。凡我患者，務請認明商標，以免誤購假冒。此啓。

秘製

遠近馳名
專售處北京前門外南新華街西口十九號天生堂王寓

表簡價票刻時路鐵津浦

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衡陽	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
廣州	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
香港	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50

普羅西藥公司

乾坤福壽膏
婦女注意
立止白帶丸
總處北京大柵欄外老德記藥房

鄂省情勢不容樂觀

杜錫珪將政權交還鄂民

漢口二十四日電：杜錫珪將軍，自抵漢後，對於鄂省之政務，始終維持中立，對於各方之請願，均極慎重，對於鄂民之痛苦，亦極同情。茲因鄂省之政務，已趨於穩定，故決定將政權交還鄂民。杜氏於二十四日，在漢口各界之歡迎下，乘車返鄂。杜氏在漢期間，曾與各方代表會談，對於鄂省之政務，均極慎重。杜氏之返鄂，標誌著鄂省之政務，已趨於穩定。

靳田不能相容

雙方成情日趨險惡

蘇魯派兵進剿豫東。日昨有飛機，在豫東一帶，進行偵察。靳田兩軍，在豫東一帶，發生衝突。雙方成情日趨險惡。靳田兩軍，在豫東一帶，發生衝突。雙方成情日趨險惡。

趙恆惕果出師攻吳耶

軍隊集中長沙，對吳耶？對唐耶？

前吳佩孚在岳陽時，曾與趙恆惕會談。趙氏對於吳佩孚之出師，表示懷疑。趙氏軍隊，已集中長沙。趙氏對於吳佩孚之出師，表示懷疑。趙氏軍隊，已集中長沙。

舉行全路職員大會詳情

大會決議案共計二十二項

京綏鐵路總工會第三次代表大會，於二十四日，在長沙舉行。大會決議案共計二十二項。大會決議案共計二十二項。

西郊農民發起農民協會

農民以次覺悟

西郊農民，自五卅慘案發生以來，便有一部分農民，常去參加農民協會。西郊農民，自五卅慘案發生以來，便有一部分農民，常去參加農民協會。

附發起農民協會宣言

農民們！我們為什麼要發起農民協會？我們為什麼要發起農民協會？我們為什麼要發起農民協會？我們為什麼要發起農民協會？

北京討吳反英國民大會

致國民軍將領士兵電

二月二十七日，北京討吳反英國民大會，致國民軍將領士兵電。二月二十七日，北京討吳反英國民大會，致國民軍將領士兵電。

京師駐兵之調查

共有兩萬以上之兵力

京師駐兵之調查，共有兩萬以上之兵力。京師駐兵之調查，共有兩萬以上之兵力。

北京國民檢查英日貨近訊

不日即實行沒收報關貨品

北京國民檢查英日貨近訊，不日即實行沒收報關貨品。北京國民檢查英日貨近訊，不日即實行沒收報關貨品。

馮玉祥出山聲

一片要求

馮玉祥出山聲，一片要求。馮玉祥出山聲，一片要求。

京師無慮煤缺

近日京中煤價將有平穩之勢

京師無慮煤缺，近日京中煤價將有平穩之勢。京師無慮煤缺，近日京中煤價將有平穩之勢。

傷癆喘咳
元通肺氣
五癆七傷
惠顧請認
雙龍標

傷癆喘咳
元通肺氣
五癆七傷
惠顧請認
雙龍標

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元通肺氣
五癆七傷
惠顧請認
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雙龍標

傷癆喘咳
元通肺氣
五癆七傷
惠顧請認
雙龍標

[illegible]

時令
藥油

染者色角小大毒肉症瘡火凍如毒醫瘰傷街瘰暖內永昇
友用一又食洋藥表或能傷街表令治等及乳以喉科失油
照后購新大四也否食等症慢痛此此無害科由如登保
不何價洋角紅好效或毒街痛梅有外均名味如風癢出印
抹日白一每瓶油抹等肺濕毒患在可腫打錠中疾品光

立止
頭痛粉

秋時人頭一止刺粉速火車各可大分明
 容分時痛筋眼漲藥又論虛確洋眼
 邪見邪痛中痛效極逆雷一用服
 氣成發痛粉專和專專陰雷一用服
 逼生疳立此平虛微風風包認誤
 分甲乙兩種（心氣肚腹疳積之藥）
 甲種每包大洋六分
 乙種每包大洋四分
 丙種每包大洋二分
 丁種每包大洋一分
 戊種每包大洋五分
 己種每包大洋三分
 庚種每包大洋二厘
 辛種每包大洋一厘
 壬種每包大洋半厘
 癸種每包大洋半厘
 甲種每包大洋六分
 乙種每包大洋四分
 丙種每包大洋二分
 丁種每包大洋一分
 戊種每包大洋五分
 己種每包大洋三分
 庚種每包大洋二厘
 辛種每包大洋一厘
 壬種每包大洋半厘
 癸種每包大洋半厘

膏性和味美
 兒開胃助食
 總公司設在
 北京代售處
 外上四條經
 緯工廠電話
 部一五一〇

太原俗同梨膏公司啓事
 本公司不惜重資聘請
 名醫專治肺癆咳嗽
 痰多氣喘等症於初生嬰
 孩服之尤為神效
 除內服外
 亦可敷於
 患處
 功效如神
 新製梨膏
 止咳化痰
 功效如神

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生精固腎丸 補元氣 滋陰補腎 益精固本 治一切虛損 功效如神 每盒大元二 小盒一元

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也價目大元二 小盒一元

消痰平喘丸 治一切虛損 功效如神 每盒大元二 小盒一元

發時之良藥也 惟近假冒 請認明 治一切虛損 功效如神 每盒大元二 小盒一元

萬方是良藥也 惟近假冒 請認明 治一切虛損 功效如神 每盒大元二 小盒一元

不換花仙丹 治一切虛損 功效如神 每盒大元二 小盒一元

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調經止咳丸 治一切虛損 功效如神 每盒大元二 小盒一元

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中國國民黨北京特別市黨部

青年部啓事

啓者本部爲宣傳一班歐戰之青年使立於本黨旗幟之下爲國民革命而奮鬥起見擬於最近期間出版一《青年部》半月刊如有關於革命理論及青年界消息等作品均歡迎投稿來件交聚花胡同八號青年部收不誤

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本號收售珍珠寶石玉器翡翠珊瑚等物物美價廉
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局一千六百號
經理人關雅軒謹啓

北京信成線氈工廠廣告

[illegible]

醫知驗確藥家
家神功實得傳
東如效經有此

坤 女 婦 救

作乾痰神作小帶婦經
血虛痛腹下行經丹
癰婦午自痛經血所
藥症女汁盜汗不調治
閉孕月信燒汗齊調各
腹飲咳嗽氣成經專症
痛食通嗽塊前白有

喘 痰 嗽 咳
急 救

絡達精思仇咳咯勞諸專
語肝神慮咆嗽血傷般治
經肺額過勞不吐痰男
之脾敗度破傷肝外男
傷心體思勞感感傷種
失身體勞過風傷傷種
血婦消飲過風傷傷種
排等胞瘦食度舒寒血咳

設京北門前
南華街新內
頭街新內北

張寅卿

中山先生紀念章售賣處廣告

敬啟者代售中山先生紀念章像係銅盾能歷數十年
兩面每枚價洋二角

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代售處 延壽寺街國民新報社
太平湖民國大學消費社

有黨旗


平民讀本出版了

此書係富有經驗的教員編輯而成專供失學人的讀物分上下兩卷凡一百零四冊的期間就可以讀完讀完此書後足可寫白話信作白話文看白話報定價廉欲購者速向南新華街平民書局去買（上卷已出下卷正在付印中）

凌元齋眼鏡店廣告

本店造水晶眼鏡花鏡近視鏡茶墨晶石眼鏡各式夾金絲鏡架西式化學邊一應俱全美價廉格外克己出賃前門外口經胡同路東便是 本店主人謹啓

胎種子寶真丹



可付宗祧無人不守此藥專治男子虛弱久病色慾過度身無子姪人見效後不謂也
 氣弱氣必生雙子宮冷赤崩男子帶久不受孕服此藥遺精十八天見奇效後不謂也
 多服者必生雙子宮冷赤崩男子帶久不受孕服此藥遺精十八天見奇效後不謂也
 虧腰痛五癆七傷筋骨疼痛身虛體弱腎寒夜夢遺精十八天見奇效後不謂也
 經血不調先後失期行經腹痛崩漏帶下白帶淫淫三日早晚服之諸病不生每盒洋一
 吐惡心遇藥倦意手足冰冷每料為六盒每一盒服三日早晚服之諸病不生每盒洋一
 前服此丹逆產即能順生順產即能速快可保母子無恙產後服之諸病不生每盒洋一
 元二角每打十二元賜顧諸君請認明盒有雙相片庶不致誤謹防假冒外埠函購無論
 多少加賀二角空函概不奉覆
 無望苦人生無天辜負不孝有三無後為大多妻多妾已傷身體盧弱子嗣
 無兒田園家產以遺他人花錢無幾以接後戴如無子嗣流服種子寶真丹十八天百病
 皆除受孕得子喜慶臨門莫失此機會外埠函購急述奉上門外南孝順胡同南頭路
 東寶華堂啓

潤卿氏秘製安

常見富貴之家年過四十託言無子廣蓄姬妾以爲毓麟有望誰知腎火熾而情慾
慾肆而律液萬神衰形骸終嘆無兒兼之年壽不永中道崩殂而求子者原爲家業無人

○北京會賢堂

開設前門外虎坊橋路北南新華街南頭路西有冲天招牌便是

外埠

兩購無論多寡均加郵費大洋二角

痛貼用牙將藥咬碎黃酒送下水土不服壯心土湧送下每料十二付大洋三元

腸風便血丸

血爲人的貴物以則濡潤週身關所則濡潤肺肺不宜由大腸而下其終日皆由大便秘結出外無濡潤內失濡潤久則而身形消瘦此方係做堂世神效無比治愈多人起死回生者不可勝數百發百中專治男婦老幼腸風下血紅白痢疾便血氣虛脫肛寒火不均膨脹胸膈肝脾疼痛兩脅串痛禁口痢不思飲食一切等症無論遠年近日服此立見奇效輕者一料全愈重者二料連保除根每付大洋二角每料十二付大洋二元

此丸首創第一遠馳名可稱肺中至寶經驗多次治癒之人無不贊揚此藥專治遠年近日老少咳嗽喘勞七傷冬令即犯喘中代血或受風寒久嗽不愈急服此丸立能止嗽清氣神乎奇速輕者一料大見功效重者三料斷絕拔根永不冉犯各界試用方知言之不謬也每日早晚服均可白水送下每付大洋二毛每料十二付大洋二元

心胃夜痛藥

此方得異人傳授不惜重資配合此丸考驗多次百發百中專治男婦老幼數種心胃腹痛或遠行水土不服吐瀉泄或暴中寒涼胃腹絞痛難忍無論新得舊犯食寒氣疼一

大洋二元 治生瘰癧物各異諸君如幸肺癰大症定日保好

包愈 玉蓉洗臉水

每打大洋二元 加料大瓶大洋一元 加料中瓶四毛

此丸專理小腸申氣偏墜雙膝上下串痛腎子寒冷如冰腎囊形大如茄堅硬如石潮濕瘡癰形動艱難一切偏墜諸症服此丸一粒立能完事舒脾去濕止疼如神輕者一料保好重者兩料化堅管保除根拔粹永不再犯每盒一元每料三元另有詳

耳底龍耳通竅油丸
心肝脾肺腎胃大腸小腸膀胱三焦
神志不寧 飲食不進 咳嗽吐血 氣喘痰多 胸膈痞滿 胃脘疼痛 嘔吐酸水 泄瀉痢疾 婦女經閉 產後血暈 跌打損傷 湯火灼傷 瘡癤腫毒 痔瘡漏管 遺精白濁 夢遺滑精 遺尿不禁 陽痿不舉 不孕症 諸虛百損 一切雜症 無不神效
每瓶大洋一元 小洋五角 郵費在內
總發行所 上海英大馬路 德大藥房
分發行所 各埠各大藥房均有代售

眼科醫目復明

肝火世傳一百餘年專門眼科之至寶二日爲人生之幸實不可不明失明成禍人夫日病者皆不外乎火惱悲勞
痛日久必致相傷明日迎風流淚氣眼一切等症如魚肉功効若如魚目混珠作偽欺瞞
藥水每瓶三角雲通光散大洋一角楊氏各埠均有代售

化學洗

藥水每瓶三角雲通光散大洋一角楊氏各埠均有代售

The People's Tribune

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GROWTH OF COMMUNIST AND KUOMINTANG PARTIES VIEWED BY ZINOVIEV AS BIG ADVANCE

Kuomintang Party Grown Sevenfold In Past Year; Communist Party Threefold; Work of Both of World Significance, Says Zinoviev

Chinese Speakers Emphasize Need Of Solidarity Between World Proletariat And Chinese Nationalists In Fight Against Imperialists

Tass

Moscow, Feb. 18. — (by mail). — China figured prominently at the opening session of the Meeting of the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International yesterday. The Chinese Communist Party came in for commendation in the opening speech of G. Zinoviev and the situation in China was also mentioned in the speeches of other delegates.

In his speech, Zinoviev reviewed the position of the Communist Parties in the various countries and stated that since the last meeting of the Enlarged Executive the Communist International had experienced some difficulties. But this period of crisis had now passed. It cannot be denied, he said, that the German Communist Party has overcome one of the most profound crises in its history. On the other hand, in some countries the communist parties have achieved important successes and have learned to apply the tactics of the united front without error.

Success In Britain

"I consider that the most important successes during this period have been achieved by our British and Chinese Parties," said Zinoviev. "We will hear the report of the British Party. Our British comrades will tell us how a relatively young party in one of the greatest capitalist countries in the world, in spite of all the obstacles that have stood in its path, has learned, if not to lead the labour movement in England, at least strongly to influence it."

Growth In China

"Parallel with this we have the successes of the Communist Party of China. This young party has managed to exercise profound influence on the revolutionary movement in China, which is of world historical significance. The Communist Party of China is working in close co-operation with the Chinese National Revolutionary Party, the Kuomintang. Numerically, the Communist Party has grown threefold during the past year and the Kuomintang has grown sevenfold."

Persecution of Communists

After reviewing the position of the Communist Parties in several countries, Zinoviev referred to the white terror to which the communists are subjected in so-called democratic countries. According to the returns of the International Revolutionary Prisoners Aid Society, he said, in 38 countries there were 40,000 communists in gaol; 13,287 have been injured and 4,553 have been killed or tortured to death in prisons. In Bulgaria alone 1,000 communists were hanged or tortured to death. In England almost the whole of the Central Committee of the Communist

(Continued on page 3)

FINDS GOODS FROM ITALY AND BELGIUM ENTIRELY TOO CHEAP

Asiatic

Berlin, March 6. — The Canadian government published an ordinance providing for a special tax on all goods imported from European countries whose currency has dropped more than fifteen per cent in value. The tax will correspond to the respective currency devaluations and the government hopes thereby to retard the flood of imports from Belgium and Italy.

Time Not Yet Ripe For Extraterritoriality, Says Hankow Britisher

Claims Neither Security Nor Justice In China; Backs Move To Use Boxer Fund For Industry

Reuter

Hankow, March 4. — At the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce last evening Chairman Marker read a letter from the Chinese Chamber inviting the co-operation of the British Chamber in the suggestion that the Boxer Indemnity should be used not for subsidising education but for the development of industries and the construction of railways, a portion of the profits of which could be set aside for educational purposes.

In his speech the Chairman emphasised that the request came from the most authoritative and representative Chinese body in Central China. Referring to the subject of extraterritoriality, the Chairman said that the time was not yet ripe for such abolition. There was neither security nor justice in the country. It was inconceivable that foreigners should subject themselves to the whims of Chinese Courts.

U.S. Will Consider Lusitania Incident

Bill Being Drafted On German Property Seized During War And On Lusitania Sinking

Asiatic

Berlin, March 7. — A bill, providing for the return of German property valued at 250,000,000 dollars and placed under custody by the United States during the War, is now being drafted and will be brought before congress soon. The new bill will also regulate the Lusitania incident.

RUMOR BEGINNING OF A BALKAN PACT

Reuter

Geneva, March 7. — It is understood that M. Roufos, the Greek Foreign Minister, who is representing Greece in the League of Nations Assembly, discussed with Signor Mussolini in Rome the possibility of a sort of Greco-Italian pact, or guarantee of the integrity and security of Albania.

It is learned in Greek circles that such a pact, to which Yugoslavia also may adhere, would be a starting-point towards a Balkan pact in which Italy would constitute a liaison between it and the Locarno Pact.

SHAKESPEARE TOWER AND THEATRE ARE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Reuter

London, March 6. — Fire has destroyed the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the tower at Stratford on Avon, but the museum and the picture gallery were saved. Only the bare walls of the theatre remain. It is understood that many valuable costumes stored under the stage of the theatre perished.

U.S. Has 558,000 Men On Call; Coolidge Thinks It's Enough

Opposes Increase In Aviation Appropriation; \$674,000,000 For War And Navy Enough

Reuter

Washington, March 6. — It is stated by the White House that President Coolidge considers that the budget estimate of \$674,000,000 for the War and Navy Departments ample to provide for the needs of the Air Services. The President, therefore, opposes any considerable increase of aviation appropriations, as he does not see the necessity to increase the military and naval forces to meet the needs of aviation.

President Coolidge estimates that 558,000 Americans would be available almost overnight for military service in the event of an emergency.

U. S. And British Journalists Talk Across Atlantic

Definite Schedule of Communications by Telephone Made Between New York And London

Reuter

London, March 7. — A further development in two-way telephonic communication between Britain and the United States occurred today when for the first time a definite schedule of communications was successfully arranged between London and New York.

London journalists, including a representative of Reuters, were able to converse with journalists in New York, thanks to an almost total absence of atmospheric conditions owing to the fact that the present season is abnormally favourable to wireless communication.

Reception was excellent, but it is understood that in view of the obstacles still to be overcome nothing in the nature of a public Anglo-American telephonic service is contemplated before the Autumn at the earliest.

It is also understood that commercial telephone services with Australia, South Africa, India and the Far East may depend upon the successful outcome of the present experiments, but developments for these services have not yet been tackled.

SAH CHEN-PING RESIGNS POST

Kuo Wen

Amoy, March 7. — Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Civil Governor of Fukien, has tendered his resignation as the result of a conflict with the Commissioner of Finance, Tupan Chow Yin-jen is endeavouring to mediate for a compromise by agreeing to transfer the Commissioner to Commissariat Department of the Tupan Yamen.

Preliminary League Meet Strikes Snag

Delegates Wrangle Four Hours Without Results; Want To Iron Out Differences Before General Meeting; Prospect Dark

Resignation Of French Cabinet Complicates Issue; Briand Not To Take Active Part In Negotiations; France In Quandary

United Press

Geneva, March 7. — The League Council crisis is of the gravest description and is likely to require several days for its solution, it was admitted today following an unsuccessful conference of the original signers of the Locarno Treaties.

Members of this conference were hopeful that agreement would eventually be reached and thus avoid the necessity for precipitating a crisis at the public session of the assembly. They talked for four hours without reaching accord.

Following an informal exchange of visits and conversations which continued throughout the entire morning, the original Locarno Treaty conferees, consisting of Briand, Chamberlain, Luther, Stresemann, Scialoja, Denes and Vandervelde met at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Sir Austen Chamberlain's apartment in an effort to reach final agreement with reference to Germany's admission to the League Assembly and Council and the augmentation of permanent membership of the Council.

Impasse Over Seats

Reuter

Geneva, March 7. — Reuter learns from a German source that a difficult in the private conversations in the afternoon arose from the fact that the German delegation did not countenance enlargement of the Council before Germany has been given a permanent seat but that "certain other delegations" insisted that Spain should be allotted a permanent seat simultaneously with Germany.

M. Briand left for Paris tonight. He said he hoped to return on Tuesday.

France's Dilemma

Reuter

London, March 6. — The unexpected resignation of the French Government has confused the international situation. Responsible quarters in London believe that Germany's admission to the League will not be jeopardised by the French crisis.

According to telegrams from Berlin, M. Briand's defeat intensely surprised both the Government and diplomatic circles. Certain apprehension is expressed lest the meeting fixed to take place at Geneva tomorrow should not be held.

Telegrams from Paris say that the French capital is in a strange position, lacking both President and Premier tonight, as President Doumergue has departed for Lyons to open a fair in accordance with his programme, and M. Briand, who saw the President off, is starting for Geneva.

It is stated semi-officially that M. Briand is only going to

(Continued on page 3)

IMPRISONED AS SPY FOR EXPRESSING HIS SYMPATHY FOR KRIM

Asiatic

Berlin, March 6. — Sir Austen Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons that the British government will immediately take the necessary steps to set free Lieutenant MacNamara who is held by the French in a Moroccan prison charged with being a spy because he expressed sympathy for Abdel Krim.

Country Demanding Customs Treasury, Says Shan'i Body

Chamber Of Commerce Opposes Proposal To Deposit Receipts In Both Chinese And Foreign Banks; Wire Peking

Kuo Wen

The Government was in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Yu Hoteh, chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, opposing the proposition to deposit the Customs receipts in both the Chinese and foreign banks so as to maintain China's foreign credit.

The telegram first points out that, according to estimates, the annual customs receipt after the increase of customs tariff in lieu of the abolition of Likin will aggregate over \$90,000,000 and only those few banks interested will be benefited if the above proposal materialised. The effect upon the commercial, economic and industrial condition of the country will be disastrously. It then goes on to explain that China's credit depends entirely upon whether the system of custody is efficient or not.

The Customs Treasury, now unanimously insisted upon by the whole country, is the best organ for handling the Customs funds, being under the supervision of the public and in charge of both foreign and Chinese experts.

Unfair Now

Since the revolution, Mr. Yu avers, the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank has been enjoying the exclusive privilege of handling the Customs receipts, thereby giving foreigners the chance to manipulate the rate of exchange in the financial market. A few other Chinese banks, such as the Banks of China and Communications, may be included to share the privilege, but as they are all private enterprises, this only benefit a few individuals and is detrimental to the majority. The bulk of the people, who will be responsible for the increased tax, must have a say in the matter and their unanimous demand for the establishment of the Customs Treasury must be respected.

The Government is urged to give the matter its careful consideration, as it is vitally connected with the fate of the nation, and take early action in the question of the establishment of the Customs Treasury without delay.

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 8. — A commission has been formed by local bankers for the study of the question in connection with the establishment of the Customs Treasury. Each of the prominent banks is to appoint a representative as member of the commission.

BRITAIN SEEKS JAPAN AND U. S. AID TO PUT STOP TO THE KILLING OF HONGKONG TRADE

SWARAJISTS PROTEST ATTITUDE FOR REFORMS LEAVE LEGISLATURES

Reuter

Delhi, March 7. — The Swarajists have resolved to withdraw from the Central and Provincial legislatures as a protest against the attitude of the government towards the Assembly's demand for constitutional reforms but not to resign, in order to prevent by-elections. They have also resolved to contest the next elections and pursue an obstructive policy until the Government's policy is considered satisfactory.

50,000 At Canton Strike Meeting; Ask Building of Wharfs

Suggest Public Loan Of \$5,000,000 For Construction Of Whampoa Harbour; Postal Censorship

Kuo Wen

Hongkong, March 6. — A mass meeting was called yesterday under the auspices of the Strike Committee, in which some 50,000 were said to be present. A resolution was passed suggesting the issuance of a public loan of \$5,000,000 to meet the construction of the Whampoa Harbour.

A censorship on postal matters is being enforced from the 5th instant.

A steam launch carrying some 60 passengers to Kongmoon met with an accident yesterday and sank. Only one third of the passengers is said to have been rescued.

Monarchists Of Europe Join In Secret Conclave

Russian and Central Europe Ex-Royalty Confer at Munich; Hint Election of "New Czar"

Reuter

Berlin, March 7. — A secret conclave of the monarchists in Russia and Central Europe opened at Munich on March 6, according to the "Taeglicher Rundschau," though the topics being discussed have not been revealed.

Russians who arrived from London and Paris included representatives of the Grand Duke Cyril, the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna and Nicolai Nicolaivitch. They conferred yesterday evening with the German monarchists. The meeting has been adjourned to Sunday for the arrival of the Hungarian monarchists, including Count Andassy.

It is further stated that a meeting between the Grand Duke Cyril and ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht has been planned for the end of March, while some 200 Russian monarchists are foregathering in Paris at the beginning of April to elect as the new Czar either the Grand Duke Cyril or Nicolai Nicolaivitch.

New Athletic Record

Reuter

Chicago, March 7. — Charles Hoff has again broken the world's indoor pole-jump record, clearing 162 3/4 inches with 4 inches to spare.

Unfair That Britain Should Be Singled Out, Says Official In Interview; Pans Self-Interest Of U. S. And Japan

Hints Armed Intervention If Boycott Continues; England Will Not Endure It Much Longer; Talks Of Russian Menace

By Miles W. Vaughn

United Press Staff Correspondent

Hongkong, February 23. — Strong efforts are being made to involve the United States and Japan in the quarrel between Hongkong and Canton which has grown out of the Shanghai incidents of last spring, a well-informed official in Hongkong told the United Press.

The British feel that it is unfair that they should be singled out for attack by the Cantonese and that the action of the American and Japanese commercial interests in attempting to turn the anti-British boycott to their own interest is in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the American-enunciated principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door in China.

Wants U. S. and Japan Aid

The Hongkong Government, according to this authority, would appreciate an effort of joint action by the three great Powers signatory to the Nine-Power Treaty signed in Washington regarding principles and policies to be followed regarding China.

Americans in China, however, generally are opposed to any intervention by their country at this time. If they speak frankly they will say that any American effort would be misunderstood by the Chinese, who would look on the United States as pulling British chestnuts out of the fire. American trade generally with Canton has neither suffered nor benefitted from the anti-British boycott. Americans are not molested in Canton or in Kwangtung province and American merchants are doing business as usual, with the exception of the Standard Oil Company which has not attempted to do business on any extensive scale since imposition of the oil tax by Canton last year.

Peered at Japan

Japan, it is asserted, has continued her efforts to get a strong foothold in the South China markets. Japanese ships visit Canton frequently and Japanese merchants and business men have made every effort to conciliate the Chinese and work with them. British even accuse the Japanese of paying "squeeze" money when it is necessary. One story is told of a Japanese steamer which violated the boycott rules by touching at Hongkong before going to Canton. The ship was "fined" \$150,000 by the Canton Strike Committee, the British assert, and the fine was paid. The British do not like this situation and they are frank in saying so. They feel that Japan, as one of the subscribers to the Nine-Power Treaty, should stand with Great Britain in opposing the boycott as a

(Continued on page 3)

The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Tuesday, March 9, 1926.

Canton And Peking And A Juridical Doctrine

The recently formed Cabinet reminds one of the French saying which assures us that the more a thing changes, the more it is the same. And this constantly recurring phenomenon inspires sundry reflections which lead us to contrast the state of Canton with that of Peking. While a period of political stabilization has been reached in Canton where the Kuomintang has established a real Nationalist Government after nearly a decade of strife and disorder, the political disintegration of Peking continues to increase and seems to be approaching the stage of an utter collapse in the machinery of government and administration. At Canton there is a Government that GOVERNS whose writ runs to the uttermost limits of a great province, equal in size, population and resources to many a major state in the European system. But here in Peking, we have a Government whose mandate is not even heeded within many of its own Yamens, although Foreign Imperialism recognizes it as a governing entity and as a diplomatic apparatus and the rifles and guns of the "Christian" General are ready to defend it against a militarist like Wu Pei-fu or a bandit of the type of Chang Tso-lin. It is bankrupt and cannot pay even its yamen-runners, while Canton—within a hundred days of the liquidation of its military difficulties—has a monthly revenue of FIVE MILLION DOLLARS and, before the end of the year, will be budgeting on a yearly income of ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS without any increase but only a reorganization of existing sources and means of taxation.

A Miraculous Achievement

What is the explanation of this startling contrast between the Mongol Encampment that is Peking, afflicted with bankruptcy and political paralysis and the historic "Womb of Revolution" that is Canton, where there are a stir and movement in life and thought and a will to action and achievement witnessed only in creative epochs in the history of nations? Unlike Peking, the Southern Metropolis has had to struggle with formidable enemies and to defend its existence against traitors and militarists like Chen Ching-ming, the Yunnanese soldiery that was bleeding the province white and the Black Section of the Kuomintang that assassinated Liao Ching-hai and is now with Wu Pei-fu and in the pay of the Anti-Soviet Propaganda Service in China. Also with a greater menace and peril, it had to contend in the carnivorous shape of British Imperialism, with its gunboats, machine-guns, massacres and a myriad-tongued reptile press daily wallowing in anti-Red knaveries and lies. Over all this and more has Canton triumphed. And there is a strength and a power in her today, fitly destined to transform her ruling group into the leadership whose definite emergence is awaited by Nationalist China. How has this miracle come about in spite of conditions and circumstances which, according to all precedent and teaching in the history of Anglo-Chinese relations in South China, should have ended in disaster and not in the victory of the Kuomintang at Canton?

THE ANSWER IS THAT NATIONALIST CHINA AT CANTON HAS CEASED TO BE DOMINATED BY THE FEAR OF FOREIGN IMPERIALISM WHICH CONTINUES TO GRIP PEKING AND ITS

MANDARIN RULERS; AND LIKE A FEAR-RIDDEN ONE THAT HAS BEEN RELIEVED BY THE MAGIC TREATMENT OF A FREUD OF A DEEP SUBCONSCIOUS TERROR, THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AT CANTON IS REACTING TO THE NEW MOOD OF FREEDOM WHICH HAS NOW REPLACED THE OLD DREAD FIRST ENGENDERED BY BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND ENACTED INTO AN INTERNATIONAL SANCTION BY THE UNEQUAL TREATIES.

A Doctrine Of International Law

British Imperialism and its reptile press, of course, are denouncing Nationalist China at Canton for violation of the sacred scraps of paper which greed and lust and plunder have inserted into the corpus of the Unequal Treaties. But both this theory and practice of the Laws of Nations defend Canton against this Imperialist accusation. We take down one of the sacred books on which Anglo-Saxon Imperialism is wont sometimes to rely, and the following significant and conclusive passage greets the eye of Nationalist China:—"Although treaties concluded for a certain period of time, and such treaties as are apparently intended or expressly contracted for the purpose of setting up an everlasting condition of things, cannot in principle be dissolved by withdrawal of one of the parties. THERE IS AN EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE. FOR IT IS AN ALMOST UNIVERSALLY RECOGNISED FACT THAT VITAL CHANGES OF CIRCUMSTANCES MAY BE OF SUCH A KIND AS TO JUSTIFY A PARTY IN NOTIFYING AN UNNOTIFIABLE TREATY." And the great international jurist—it is Dr. Oppenheim, late Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, than whom there is no abler authority and more lucid writer on the subject in the English language—proceeds to summarise, in a learned and memorable digest, the entire learning on the point to be found in the books: "The vast majority of publicists", he states, "as well as ALL THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS, defend the principle *Conventio omnis intelligitur rebus sic stantibus*, and they agree, therefore, that all treaties are concluded under the tacit condition *rebus sic stantibus*. That this condition involves a certain amount of danger cannot be denied, for it can be, and indeed sometimes has been, abused for the purpose of hiding the violation of treaties behind the shield of law, and of covering shameless wrong with the mantle of righteousness. But all this cannot alter the fact that this exceptional condition is as necessary for international law and international intercourse as the very rule *pacta sunt servanda*. When, for example, the existence or the NECESSARY DEVELOPMENT of a State stands in unavoidable conflict with such State's TREATY OBLIGATIONS, THE LATTER MUST GIVE WAY, for self-preservation and development in accordance with the growth and the necessary requirements of the nation are the primary duties of every State. No State would consent to any such treaty as would hinder it in the fulfilment of these primary duties." Finally the great authority emphasises the conclusion that "the consent of a State to a treaty presupposes a conviction that such treaty is not fraught with danger to its existence and development, and implies a condition that, if by an unforeseen change of circumstances the obligations stipulated in the treaty should imperil the said State's existence and necessary development, the treaty, although by its nature unnotifiable, should nevertheless be notifiable."

Shylocks Of Imperialism

While the half-educated and the hypocritical who make up treaty-port mentality may express a sort of shamed-face amazement at this statement of doctrine, there is in reality nothing new in it to any average student of European history. Every member of the "Family of Nations" has invoked it at some moment in its career, particularly those with a belief in an imperial destiny. It is the theme of a notorious chapter in Machiavelli who, in writing, doubtless recalled the Athenian reply to the Melian delegation:—"You know as well as we do that, in the logic of human nature, Right only comes into question where there is a balance of power, while it is Might that determines what the strong extort and the weak concede." This piece of political realism occurs in a well-known passage in Thucydides, a Greek author whose text furnishes some of the cultural food that is fed to England's rulers and proconsuls when passing through the Public Schools and Universities. And that the doctrine is an active principle of international affairs, is illustrated by the Soviet repudiation of Tsarist debts and by the similar repudiation by France—in effect though not in words—of her inter-allied indebtedness. It is true that the Shylocks

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AN ARCHAISM, UNWORTHY THIS ERA, SAYS CLARENCE DARROW

Washington, Feb. 1.—A thick-set, tired-looking man, with a cigarette hanging from his lips and his clothes sagging, shambled into the District of Columbia House Committee room today and gently scoffed at society's stupidity and hypocrisy in demanding death for murderers.

He was Clarence Darrow, who saved Leopold and Loeb from the gallows and helped to win an insane asylum commitment for Harry Thaw. His conviction of the folly of capital punishment brought him before the house judiciary committee in connection with a bill to abolish the death penalty in the District of Columbia. In qualifying as an expert, he admitted he had defended about fifty cases in which the penalty was hanging or the electric chair. None of his clients received the death penalty.

"It's all foolishness," Mr. Darrow declared, "to talk about capital punishment preventing the other fellow from murder. It doesn't depend on argument, but on what kind of fellows you are. If you have any imagination,

you're against capital punishment.

All Killers

"We're all killers at heart. Of course, I have never taken a life, but I have often read obituary notices with considerable satisfaction. It just happens that circumstances have favored me."

The lawyer declared 90 per cent of crime comes from boys or from men who began their criminal career very young. Most of these, he said, were poor and uneducated. He characterized the Leopold-Loeb trial as "one that would not be duplicated in 1,000 years", and the most misunderstood case he had ever handled.

"This talk about high-priced lawyers getting criminals off is the bunk," declared Mr. Darrow.

This criminal lawyer, who was William Jennings Bryan's opponent in the famous Scopes evolution trial, delivered a rambling lecture on religion, law, prohibition, the underworld and murder.

"England," he said, "used

(Continued on page 3)

of Imperialism have showered their maledictions on the "Bloody Bolshevik" in this connexion, but their rage has been aroused less by the actual repudiation of Tsarist bonds and notes (since French repudiation does not enrage them) than by the Bolshevik repudiation of a system of life and society based on capitalist exploitation of the workers and the creation of misery, wretchedness and poverty among men. And though the so-called Christian Powers, who foam at the mouth when Moscow is mentioned, denounce Athenian and Roman society for basing their producing classes on slavery, they fail to realise that their own producing classes, in historical conception, derive from and continue Athenian and Roman tradition of slave-production.

The Lesson

What lesson do this political analysis and this re-statement of juridical doctrine teach Nationalist China as a whole and those who wish this country to be restored to its ancient peace and prosperity and to see it re-leading Far Asia in the abiding things of culture and of life? Is it not that pedantic insistence on the dead letter and the desiccated spirit of the Unequal Treaties is making inevitably for the break-up of government in China and the Nation's bankruptcy and ruin? Here is a Government in Peking whose Chief Executive and his Anfu advisers and agents will think of nothing and will do nothing that may seem like a breach of any of the Unequal Treaties even though "the existence or the necessary development" of China may be at stake. By a well-known psychological process, this attitude of mind breeds a subconscious fear and inhibition which naturally leads to the subordination of China's vital interests to those of the Foreign Powers under the Unequal Treaties. And the acid test of government is not whether this or that act of administration is in the interest of the Chinese People or will be approved by them but whether it will be approved or disapproved by the Foreign Powers under the Unequal Treaties. It is not an exaggeration to suggest that this attitude of mind and this test of action are common to the entire hierarchy, from the Provisional Chief Executive down to the runners in every Yamen.

But it is the absence of this fear in the work of government and administration as well as in the general life of Canton that distinguishes the great Southern Metropolis from this politically moribund Capital in the North, and explains the political miracle which has enabled Nationalist China there to defeat its internal foes and to survive the attacks of British Imperialism. At Canton the dominant consideration in connexion with every act of government or of popular demonstration is not whether it will infringe any of the Unequal Treaties but whether it will subserve the vital interest of Nationalist China. This is the test and standard of action; and it is because of this Nationalist principle that there has been born a new spirit in the People who are ready and willing to sacrifice and suffer in order that China may be free.

London Engineering Strike Spreading

All Engineering Unions In Conference; Endorse Action of Strikers

Reuter

London, March 7.—The engineering crisis has assumed a more serious aspect as the result of a meeting in London of representatives of all of the engineering unions deciding to press a claim for a separate wage advance of twenty shillings weekly in London and to ask the authority of the unions to take a joint district strike ballot and a national ballot on the question of ending the agreement embracing provisions for avoiding disputes which the employers declare was broken by the unofficial stoppage at Messrs. Hoe's works.

The meeting endorsed the action of the district committees of the seven unions backing the Hoe strikers and resisting the proposal of the national executives of the unions that the strikers should be instructed to return to work in order to place the unions in a constitutional position. It also threatened to hold up the public services if the threatened lockout occurred.

SCHOOLS BRING FUND TROUBLES TO CHIA

Chung Mei

Representatives from the nine government schools called on Premier Chia asking him to raise funds for the schools and at the same time asking him to induce the Minister of Education to assume office at once.

The first work of the Educational Surtax Commission has been to appoint commissioners to investigate the financial status of the schools in detail.

MOSCOW HEARS NEW YORK ON THE RADIO

Moscow, Jan. 26 (By mail).—Russian radio fans heard America last night for the first time. Owing to poor atmospheric conditions, reception of speech was poor, but the musical part of the program was plainly audible even on two-bulb receivers.

The whole country now is eagerly listening for further signals from across the Atlantic. Most of the Russian fans are unfamiliar with the English language, but the broadcasting from New York proved highly entertaining.

FORMER PEKING JOURNALIST ON VISIT

Kuo Wen

Mr. Henry W. Kinney, formerly of Peking and Tokyo, is spending a week or so in the Capital. Mr. Kinney was, until late last year, Peking correspondent of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger". He is at present connected with the South Manchuria Railway Company, at Dairen.

R. C. Andrews III

New York, Jan. 28: (by Mail).—Roy Chapman Andrews, Asiatic explorer and discoverer of dinosaur eggs, is recuperating in Presbyterian Hospital from an operation performed yesterday. He is reported to be doing well and is expected to leave the hospital in ten days.

Mr. Chapman's plans for further exploration of the Gobi desert next summer are not expected to be interfered with by the operation.

Zizi Sues Carol

Asia Tie

Berlin, March 6.—Zizi Lambrino, the former morganatic wife of the Rumanian crown prince Carol sues the latter for damages amounting to ten million francs.

CABLE NOTES

Royalty Visit U.S.

Asiatie
Berlin, March 7.—The Spanish King and Queen will visit the United States next fall according to the "Washington Post."

The Dead Rise

A Cuenca court, Spain, which condemned two men in 1910 to eighteen years hard labour, now finds that the man supposedly murdered by them turned up again.

Oil Hurts Fishing

The main river fishers in Germany want an indemnity for the losses experienced when the oil contents of a tank ran into the river, seriously interfering with their fishing results.

Portugal Earthquake

A violent earthquake shock occurred in Portugal resulting in numerous casualties.

Attempt Assassination

The Mexican Governor, Basco, was seriously injured following an attempt to assassinate him in Mexico City. The police arrested four persons.

Intercede For U.S. Citizens

United Press
Washington, March 7.—Dispatches from Mexico City say that Ambassador Sheffield has interceded on behalf of American citizens who were recently expelled from Mexico.

Krupp Losses

Reuter
Essen, March 6.—A general Meeting of Krupps has disclosed a total deficit of 15,300,000 marks for the year ended September 30, 1925. For instance, the Germania Shipyards at Kiel lost 7,000,000 marks.

It was stated that the Interallied Military Missions by destroying valuable machinery at Essen caused the firm a net loss of 100,000,000 marks.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

(Continued from Page 2)
to kill a man for picking pockets. They held their executions on a high hill so all could see and feel the deterrent effect, but there were more pickpocketings among the crowds surrounding the scaffold than at any other time. We are not as honest as they were in England in those days.

"If capital punishment really prevents crime, we should execute our murderers in the public square. Everybody should be required to attend."

No Faith

"If there is anything in the theory that capital punishment lowers crime, what we need is the widest publicity possible. But we don't believe in that. In fact, there isn't anybody who really has faith in this theory, though they say they do."

"If the teachings of all the great ethical leaders of humanity are true, society is going at it the wrong way. Maybe they are wrong, but they have taught that the world is to be made good and clean of heart by love and not by hate."

"A man's life," he said, "is not so pleasant in this world—Oh, it may be in Congress, I don't know. But the greatest evil in life is fear—we die many times through fear. And the greatest happiness is to banish fear. Your criminal undergoes fear akin to death in its anguish every moment between the conception and execution of a crime. The chances that he may hang don't worry him. Death has little terror for him."

CONGRESS MAY AID IN SHIP COMPETITION

Reuter
Washington, March 7.—President Coolidge has asked Congress for \$10,000,000 to supplement the appropriation of \$14,000,000 previously recommended in the budget, to enable the Shipping Board to operate ships retaken from private purchasers "by reason of competition or other methods employed by foreign operators."

MEXICO GIVES GREAT BRITAIN NOTICE OF END OF FRIENDSHIP PACT

Asiatie
Berlin, March 7.—The British-Mexican friendship and arbitration agreement will go out of effect at the end of the year following Mexican notice given to Great Britain.

GROWTH OF COMMUNISM AND KUOMINTANG

(Continued from page 1)

Party is now in prison. In every country, in England, Germany, Bulgaria and China, everywhere where capitalism holds sway, the capitalist class is striving by this means to hold back the tide of revolution that is rising against it. But their efforts are in vain.

Capitalism Temporary

Continuing, Zinoviev said that at the previous meeting of the Enlarged Executive it was agreed that capitalism had reached a stage of "temporary stability". The capitalists tried to console themselves with the fact that stability had been reached; but, said Zinoviev, at the present we have more justification than ever in emphasising the "temporary" character of the stability of capitalism.

Not Falttering In Principles

Zinoviev then reminded the meeting of the campaign of calumny that was being conducted by the capitalist press against the Communist International. It was said that the International was drifting to the right and away from Leninism. This was absolutely false. The Communist International has remained what it has always been, the international vanguard of the class conscious proletariat, conducting its fight on the basis of Marxism and Leninism. It will diverge neither to the right nor to the left but follow the path it took when it was formed by Lenin, said Zinoviev.

Chinese Speakers

Among those who delivered speeches greeting the Enlarged Executive were Hsu Fang, representing the Communist Party of China, and Hu Han-min, Head of the Canton Delegation in Moscow.

Hsu Fang, in his speech, expressed the conviction that under the leadership of the Communist International and with the support of the workers of all countries, the workers and peasants of China will deliver a crushing blow to the imperialists who are rending China to-day. "Only in the solidarity between the world proletariat, revolutionary movement and the movement for national liberation of the peoples of the Orient lies the guarantee of victory over the Imperialists," he said.

Scope of the Kuomintang

Hu Han-min said that at first Chinese revolutionaries tried to carry on their fight independently of the European workers. But the great leader of the Kuomintang, Sun Yat-sen, taught them how to link up their struggle with that of the European workers, and now the Kuomintang is conducting its struggle in contact with the international organization of the revolutionary proletariat—the Comintern. The Kuomintang, said Hu Han-min, is no longer a party only of the progressive intelligentsia, but is linked up with the workers and peasants of China.

In his speech of greeting, the British delegate, Brown, stated that one of the most important campaigns conducted by his Party during the past year was the campaign against intervention in China. On the initiative of the Communists the British trade unions passed resolutions calling upon the British Government to cease its intervention in that country. Brown pledged his party to continue the fight until British troops are withdrawn from China.

Model Governor To Be Blacklisted With Wu and Chang

Peking Anti-Wu-Chang Union Demands Reason For Troop Concentration At Shihchiachuang

Chung Mei

The name of Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi is to be added to the blacklist now composed of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, unless he gives a satisfactory answer to the telegram of inquiry as to why he concentrated his troops at Shihchiachuang sent him by the Peking Anti-Wu-Chang Union.

Corps of lecturers began work today on behalf of this cause and the examination of British and Japanese goods in Peking shops continues. There are said to be twenty groups each composed of twenty people at work for the Union.

BRITAIN SEEK JAPAN AND U. S. AID

(Continued from page 1)

violation of the principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door.

In Canton there seems little disposition to quarrel with the Japanese. Cantonese officials assert they have no quarrel with Japan and that they are glad to trade with the Japanese as long as business can be conducted on a satisfactory basis. They need Japanese products and are glad to buy them when terms are satisfactory. The Cantonese do not believe that either the United States or Great Britain can be induced to join in any plan of international intervention. Their movement is purely anti-British and when the British are ready to meet their demands and give Canton and Kwangtung a chance to determine their own affairs the quarrel will be settled and the boycott removed.

Anti-Foreign, Say British

In reply to this the British assert that the basis of the movement really is anti-foreign, as far as the Chinese are concerned, and anti-western as far as the Russians are participating.

While the movement may be directed against Great Britain alone at present, that is merely because Britain is the leading foreign nation in Chinese trade and influence and happens to have a large and prosperous colony next door to Canton. If the British are forced out, they assert, other foreign nations will follow. Not that the British think they are going to be forced out, for they do not. The more radical of the Hongkong business men assert that British military forces will occupy Canton and the whole of Kwangtung before the British will tolerate much more of what they consider unfair treatment.

Russia, many well-informed British believe, is playing over again the diplomatic game of the Czars. The Soviet wants to dominate all China, they say. The whole course of Russo-Chinese relations since the Soviet established its power in China has been designed to put Russia in the saddle throughout the huge Chinese domain. The Soviet has one of its shrewdest diplomats, Karakhan, in Peking. Moscow repeatedly has emphasized its friendship for China and condemned the actions of the Powers in China. Russia has renounced all her claims for extraterritorial rights for her nationals, has given up her claims on Chinese territory, and has encouraged the spread of Soviet theories in China by establishing a Communist University for Chinese students in Moscow.

The Russians, these observers believe, will consolidate the already strong positions they have developed in Manchuria and Canton and then work gradually to spread Russian influence all over China.

ARRANGE FOR TRAINS TO RELIEVE PEKING SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Chung Mei

The Peking Suiyuan Railway Director has succeeded in making arrangements with the military for the despatch of three freight trains to Kalgan to be returned with millet and coarse grain, to relieve the food shortage of the poorer classes in Peking.

PRELIMINARY LEAGUE MEET

(Continued from page 1)

Geneva, in response to repeated requests from President Doumergue, with the object of expressing his views on the consequences of the admission of Germany to Membership of the League. After accomplishing this duty he will return to Paris, leaving Messrs. Boncour and Loucheur the task of representing France in the official deliberations of the League.

President Doumergue will not begin consultations with the leaders until he returns from Lyons on Monday.

The franc dropped four points on the news of the resignation of the Cabinet, and closed at 134.31.

Possible Men For Post

United Press

Paris, March 7.—It is considered likely in well-informed circles, that the President will ask that the task of Briand's successor be undertaken either by the spectacular Joseph Caillaux, who has already held the Finance Ministership since his return from wartime exile, or the Socialist Senator Rene Renoult. Either choice will show a desire to conciliate the Leftist elements whose influence has been so great a moving factor in bringing about the present crisis, which is only the latest in a series which France has experienced in the past few months.

Briand Boyant

Reuter

Paris, March 7.—"Our's is an awful profession," exclaimed M. Briand boyantly as the train of all the talents steamed out of Paris, bearing Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Briand, the Spanish Ambassador, the Polish Premier and other delegates for Geneva. The French delegate, M. Paul Boncour, who nearly missed the train, was not so light hearted as M. Briand. He expressed the opinion that "the situation created by the Chamber's vote was disastrous and, with regard to the Geneva meeting, an extremely difficult position had been created for France."

The Cabinet's fall created, even among those who voted against the Government in the last fateful division, feelings of regret in view of the present

Feng Refuses Post; Has No Desire and Sees No Remedy

Marshal Wires Tuan, Expressing Appreciation But Refusal to Come Out Of Retirement

Chung Mei

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has formally refused the appointment of the Chief Executive making him Pacification Commissioner of Chihli, Honan and Shensi, in a telegram sent Sunday.

"Your wire, dated the 3rd, has been received and carefully read," says the message from Marshal Feng. "I heartily appreciate the statements made in your telegram, but I should like it known that even if I were equipped with the desire to pursue the rehabilitation work, there is no way left for remedy. Thus there is no reason why I should come out again. A wire both expressing my thanks and my refusal has been sent to the government."

external and financial problems.

Asked by pressmen whether he would consent again to form a Cabinet, M. Briand is reported to have said: "There is no question of it. I am entitled to claim a rest."

Messrs. Herriot and Caillaux are mentioned as possible successors. It is significant that the former is now at Lyons, where he will confer with President Doumergue.

A resolution for dissolution of the Chamber has been proposed by Deputy Taittinger "for the purpose of seeking a fresh mandate in order to surmount the crisis as an alternative to revolutionary methods."

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Warships and Taku Forts In Short Battle

Troops Make Landing But Are Repulsed By Kuominchun; Machang Occupied; Lu Chung-lin To Have New Forces

Kuo Wen

Reports from local Kuominchun circles state that a party of one thousand marines from the transports of General Pi Shu-chien attempted to effect a landing at Peitang near Taku this morning but were sighted by the Kuominchun who fired on them and forced them to return to their boats.

It is understood that these marines wanted to cut the railway between Tientsin and Luan-chow. The trains from Luan-chow did not arrive in Tientsin this morning owing to this incident.

Joined by Gunboats

Reuter

Two Chinese gunboats from Chinwangtao joined the so-called Shantung flotilla off Taku Forts yesterday, after which the combined warships briskly shelled the forts for about twenty minutes, the forts replying with seven three-inch guns recently installed there.

This morning three warships vigorously bombarded the forts for some considerable time from a closer range than yesterday. Two of the warships then steamed away, leaving one on guard over the forts. In the meanwhile the remaining warships escorted the transports to Peitang, where the troops were landed.

The Kuominchun communiqué this morning mentions the landing and asserts that the Shantung troops were met and defeated by a regiment of the First Kuominchun.

The Communiqué also states that on the 7th instant a brigade of Fengtien troops attacked a Kuominchun position at Yachitun, north of Lanchow, and that the attacking force suffered heavy casualties from land mines.

As regards the position in the region of Machang, the communiqué says that the Kuominchun armies, having occupied Machang, pushed forward to Cinghsien, while Kuominchun cavalry have reached the vicinity of Tsangchow and Paojow, but they are still on the north bank of the river.

Independent reports confirm the occupation of Machang, but no-one seems to know where General Li Ching-lin and his main force are. The general belief is that they are at Tsangchow, but it would not be surprising to learn that he had struck across towards Paoingfu, with the object of taking that important centre before the Kuominchun reinforcements from Kalgan reach there.

Attack Tsangchow

Asiatic

Kuominchun headquarters today claim the capture of both the barracks and railway station at Machang and that General Lu Chung-lin is in personal command of the troops attacking Tsangchow. The Kuominchun leaders are, therefore, optimistic about the situation around Tientsin. At the same time, General Chang Chih-kiang, acting Tupan of the Northwest, is proceeding to Tientsin with three divisions of fresh troops to reinforce Lu Chung-lin in the hope of dislodging both Li Ching-lin and Chang Chung-chang from southern Chihli and Shantung and then attack Wu Pei-fu's forces in Honan.

Honan Negotiations

General Chin Yun-ao's troops are reported to have occupied Hsin Hsiang on Saturday.

Chang Agents In City; Talk Peace With Kuominchun

Report States Chang Making Peace Offer; Connected With Split In Fengtien Ranks

Asiatic

It is semi-officially reported from first Kuominchun headquarters that General Kuo Ying-chow, former chief of the Fengtien bureau in Peking and Major General Ma Pin-na, adjutant of Marshal Chang Tso-in, have arrived here from Mukden via Dairen for the sole purpose of negotiating peace with the Kuominchun, especially the first Kuominchun. According to this informant, Fengtien demands Jehol and Shanhaikuan as the price of peace as well as co-operation with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang towards the reconstruction of the Peking government.

In this connection a Mukden despatch indicates that owing to the resignation of Mr. Wong Yun-kiang, Civil Governor, who controls the purse of the Fengtien army, those war-advocates, such as Generals Yang Yu-ting, Wu Chin-sheng, Chang Tso-hsiang and Chang Hsueh-liang are not in a position to pursue their policy of war towards the Kuominchun so that there is no heavy fighting at the Lanchow front yet.

Mr. Wong declares that a war policy is against the will of the people of the three provinces of Manchuria. The finances of the provinces cannot afford to support any big campaign after the rebellion of Kuo Sung-lin. Consequently Wong desires to keep peace with the Kuominchun.

Further, he says, Jehol and Shanhaikuan can be obtained through peaceful negotiations with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Regarding Li Ching-lin and Chang Chung-chang, it is stated from Mukden, that as they had once declared their independence against Fengtien and they have since conducted a war independently against Tientsin without Mukden's concurrence or co-operation, they cannot and will not be considered as parts of the Fengtien army though Marshal Chang is personally sympathetic towards his former lieutenants.

The report about peace parleys between Mukden and Kalgan is rather discredited in certain circles; but the absence of any active movement on the part of the Fengtien army at the Lanchow front seems to show that peace talks are going on between the two rivals.

Meet With Tuan

Chung Mei

The arrival of the Fengtien representative Kuo Ying-chow and other pressing matters, resulted in the calling of a special meeting at Marshal Tuan's home this afternoon when cabinet members and other officials were invited.

The return of Jehol to Fengtien control as raised by Kuo is reported to strike a dubious note in the minds of Kuominchun officials. It is argued that Kuominchun was invited into Jehol by the local gentry and people when the former administration fled and since Sung Chieh-yuan was appointed Tutan by the government, there is no ground for Mukden deeming it their private property and asking for its return.

while at the same time General Chin is said to be attempting negotiation with the Kuominchun through his representative who was a school-mate of Tupan Sun Yueh.

The idea of the negotiation as expressed in a telegram from Honan seems to be that the fight made against the Kuominchun for Honan was necessary but with the withdrawal of the latter there is no reason to continue the ill feeling, and a basis of peace between General Chin and the Kuominchun might be found.

Peking, March 3.—A Hankow despatch states that Marshal Wu Pei-fu in addition to backing the Szechuan campaign of Yang Sen, is contemplating appointing his Tupan of that Province with Teng Shih-hou, the Civil Governor.

Big Gaps In Cabinet; Only Four Members

Yen Refuses; Yang Wen-kai And Admiral Tu Ignore Call; Ma Chun-wu Opposed By Students; Won't Take Office

Reuter

The Cabinet situation does not appear to have improved over the week-end. Dr. Yen, General Yang Wen-kai, Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei and Mr. Ma Chun-wu have all failed to accept their appointments. Dr. Yen is reported to have sent in his resignation, so as to make his position quite clear, while the others seem to have ignored the mandate so far.

Crippled Meeting Today

Kuo Wen

The first meeting of the Cabinet of Premier Chia Teh-yao is scheduled for ten o'clock this morning when three ministers are expected to turn up. These are Mr. Ho Teh-lin, Mr. Kung Hsin-chuan and Mr. Chu Yang-kwang, all of them having assumed office on Saturday. Premier Chia will attend in his dual capacity as Prime Minister and Minister of War.

Although Dr. Yen has sent in his letter of resignation to the Chief Executive, the latter still insists that he take up the foreign portfolio.

Dr. Ma Chun-wu is another minister who declines to assume office. He is strongly attacked by the members of the left wing of the Kuomintang, while the teachers and students of the nine government schools are divided in their support. As regards Mr. Yang Wen-kai, the Sun Chuan-fang representative in the Chia Cabinet, reports from Nanking indicate that he will not accept the appointment.

Mr. Lu Hsin, Minister of Justice, assumed office this morning and is expected to attend the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

Students Oppose Ma

Chung Mei

The newly appointed Minister of Education is quoted to have declared that he will not assume office, when questioned by thirty or more representatives from the Peking Students' Union. These representatives called on Ma Chun-wu to urge him not to take the office.

The confused state of the Chia Teh-yao cabinet leads the "Yi Shih Pao" to declare that the system followed in its appointment was impractical. The paper describes it as the "compulsion method" in that men were appointed without their consent, and under the circumstances there is nothing to compel them to serve.

Such methods were workable under the monarchy when an appointment meant that the official designated must serve whether he wished to or not, but under a constitutional government such an appointment must be considered a legal contract on which the consent of both parties must be obtained. Thus the paper draws the conclusion that the methods employed by the Tuan government in mandating the new cabinet were absurd.

Ask Kuominchun Control

The "Ching Pao" today calls for a sweeping away of the present methods of the Tuan government with complete control by the Kuominchun substitutes. The paper advocates a cabinet composed of men loyal to the Kuominchun and the enforcement of Kuominchun principles so far as the central government is concerned.

The paper asserts that it is time to forget the old fiction that Chang Tso-lin or Tupan of the Three Eastern Provinces and Chang Tsung-chang; Tupan of Shantung, or that Kuo Sung-lin was a rebel. Should the government have taken this stand, the paper declares that Japan would not have been so obstinate as to side with Chang Tso-lin.

The so-called special sessions of the Provisional government are attended by "rats and cats" says the "Ching Pao" or by the Kuominchun followers and their enemies. To have a cabinet that is so full of astute politicians and to expect them to co-operate with the Kuominchun, is like going to sleep with a bomb according to the paper.

These politicians have feuded the Kuominchun, continues the editorial, and the Christian Marshal should realize that revolutionary affairs cannot be carried on by old type officials.

PEOPLE'S PARTY FORMED BY IRISH FOR UNITY

Dublin.—A new political party, the People's party, has been formed under the leadership of Professor W. Magennis, who seceded from the Free State Ministerial party following the London agreement on the question of the boundary between North and South Ireland.

The new party's aim as announced will be to obtain unity on Irish territory and the establishment of a central Government for the whole of the country. The executive committee includes Senator Moore, Patrick McCartan and Padriac O'Maille, Deputy Speaker of the Dail Eireann.

TARIFF DELEGATES CONFER ON DETAILS

Nippon Denpo

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Sub-Commission of the Tariff Conference met in session. Dr. W. W. Yen took the chair and views were exchanged between the Powers' members as regards the date on which the 2.5 per cent and the 5 per cent surtaxes would be enforced.

Agreement was not reached as regards the question whether the goods be subjected to taxation on shipment or on arrival, with the result that no settlement was reached as regards the date of enforcement. The session will meet again next Friday, when further consideration be given to the subject. As for the goods to be treated as goods of luxury, a list thereof was drawn up and submitted to the Powers' Delegates by China, the day before yesterday, and although the Powers communicated by note their opinions to China, settlement is not yet reached as regards these opinions and the questions will further be considered together with the question of date.

Sun Chuan-fang To Stand Pat; Declares "Monroe Doctrine"

Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chekiang And Fukien To Be Strictly Neutral Toward War in North

Asiatic

Shanghai, March 5.—In connection with the "war in North China, General Sun Chuan-fang recently declared to the press that at a special conference held at Nanking, the leaders of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chekiang and Fukien decided that they should maintain a Monroe Doctrine towards the combatants and consequently, it is impossible for General Fang Pen-jen, Tupan of Kiangsi, who has been appointed special commissioner for the investigation of affairs against Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh province, as ordered by the Peking government to act.

General Sun refused to make any comment on the merits or demerits of the Kuominchun and anti-Kuominchun elements on the ground that he is maintaining perfect neutrality.

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